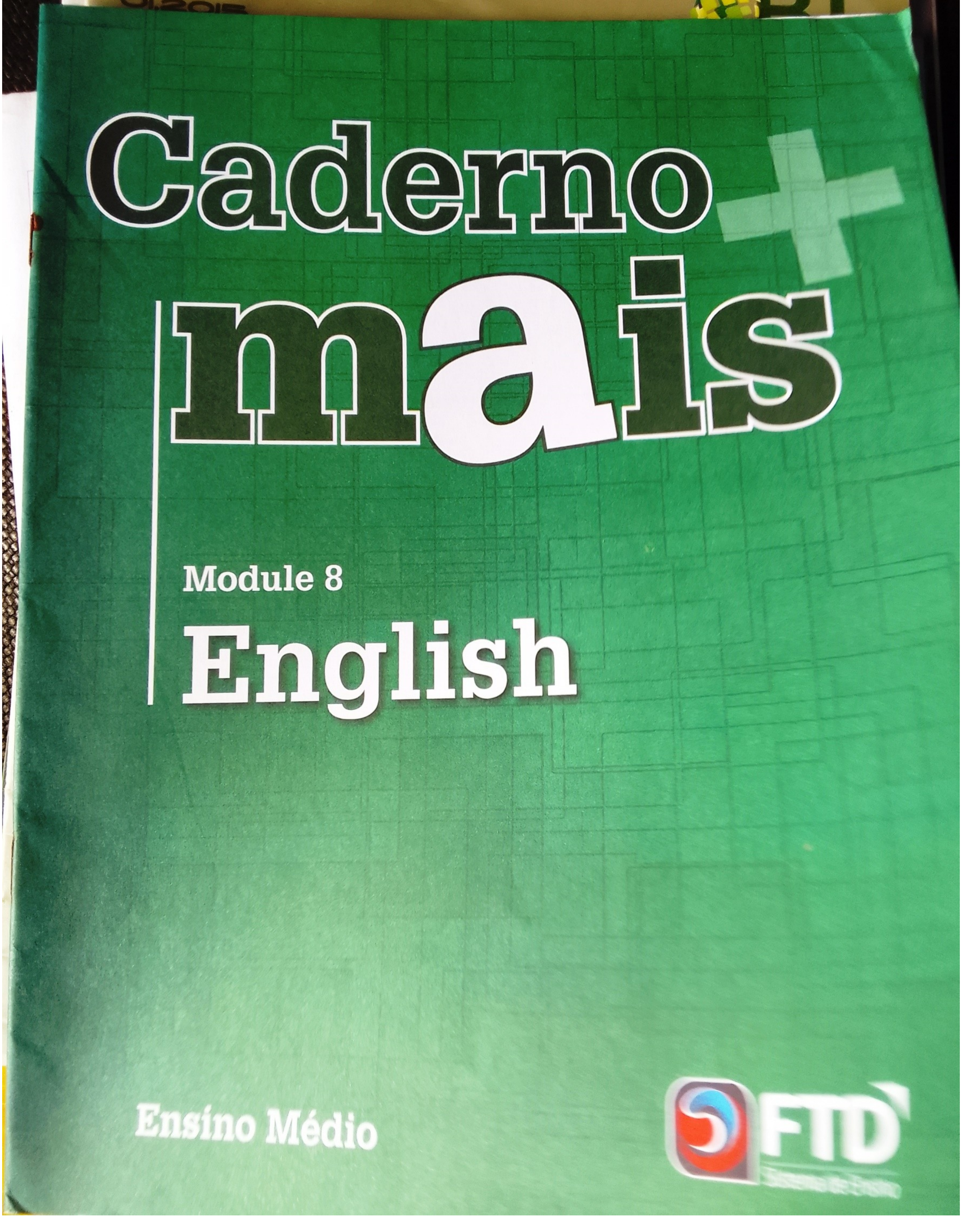

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Module 8

Arts & entertainment

Chapter 22 The seventh art

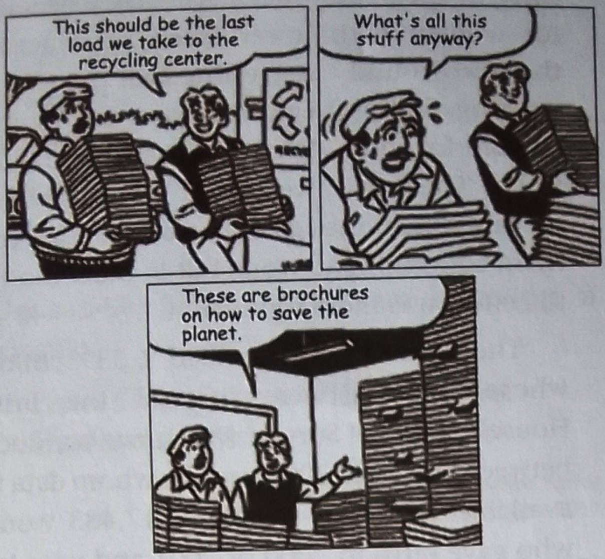
Modal verbs – Deductions about the present

1. Relacione as frases, considerando que as do segundo bloco complementam as do primeiro:

1) That couple owns three apartments and three cars as well.
2) The bride is going to enter the church to get married in a few minutes.
3) My son has just finished eating his dinner.
4) My friend Sheila arrived this morning back from her great vacation.
5) That boy at the back row has been yawning all the morning.
6) I can't believe that Mark and Kelly are getting married!
7) My grandfather is sneezing and coughing.
8) Thomas has seven brothers and sisters.
9) Lisa always gets the best grades in her class.
10) Robert's parents never let him go out with his friends.

( ) She may feel a bit tired, but at the same time she might be very relaxed.
( ) He must be sick. He should see a doctor to check if he is OK.
( ) She must be very anxious and nervous, but happy too.
( ) They may be very strict. Or they might not trust him.
( ) He might be feeling exhausted. Or he may think that the classes are boring.
( ) He can't be lonely living in such a crowded house.
( ) They must be very rich! And I know they are very generous people.
( ) She must be very intelligent and must study hard too.
( ) She always tells everybody she can't stand him.
( ) He can't be hungry right now!

2. (Vunesp-SP) Leia a tira para responder à questão.


This should be the last load we take to the recycling center.
What's all this stuff anyway?
These are brochures on how to save the planet.

(www.huffingtonpost.com)

No trecho do primeiro quadrinho – *This should be the last load* –, a palavra *should* indica uma ideia de:

a) dúvida.
b) solicitação.
c) obrigação.
d) recomendação.
e) expectativa.

3. (UERJ)

Wiser and Older

Sometimes the world of science and medicine produces something that can only be described as unalloyed good news. We are used to stories about pollution scares and increases in the rates of cancer, but bubbling beneath is the stark reality that we live at a time when humans are healthier and live longer than at any time in our history.

The Office for National Statistics figures, recently released, make heartening if surprising reading. They show that most men are surviving until the age of 85, while women are living four years longer. Furthermore, we can expect these figures to increase as the century progresses. What's driving this extraordinary increase in human longevity?

The increase has been driven by a number of advances. Firstly, the huge reduction in neonatal and infant deaths. These days, nearly all babies born in a prosperous advanced nation can expect to survive into adulthood. Over half the couples in the world are having fewer than two children each. This is partly because almost everywhere infant mortality is falling, globally faster today than at any time in human history.

Sanitation, vaccination and better diets have increased lifespans once we survive infancy, but they cannot wholly explain why people are living into their eighties and beyond. A cut in physical stress and a huge reduction in exposure to toxic and carcinogenic substances in the environment may explain much of the increase. In the 1950s, thousands died or became very ill during the London smogs. That threat, along with numerous other environmental containments, has gone. We have also begun to stop smoking and we are drinking less, too.

Finally, life is much safer than it used to be. As psychologist Steven Pinker shows in his book, *The better angels of our nature,* the history of all societies has shown an amazing decline in violence over the past century. We are ten times less likely to be murdered today than we were two hundred years ago, and three times less likely to be killed on the roads than we were in the 1960s.

So, can the increase in longevity continue? According to gerontologists, there is no clear answer. Currently the maximum human lifespan is 122 years, attained by the French woman Jeanne Calment who died in 1997. Significantly, no one has come close to her astonishing record. Instead, more and more of us are dodging the bullets of middle age and living to our personal genetic potential. So how long is the natural human lifespan? The answer seems to be that, in a world where infectious diseases are kept at bay and where we are safe from predators and starvation, and provided we keep our lifestyles in check, most people should reach 80 or 90.

Something very big is going on, wrote Ban Ki-moon, the United Nations secretary general. He warned that "the social and economic implications of this phenomenon are profound, extending far beyond the individual older person and the immediate family, touching broader society and the global community in unprecedented ways". What the figures show more than anything is that we need a rapid and radical rethink of how we treat the elderly among us, as they will soon be the majority.

telegraph.co.uk

"most people should reach 80 or 90." (l. 59)

The function of *should* in the previous fragment is to:

a) give advice
b) clear doubt
c) express possibility
d) impose obligation

4. (Unifesp-SP) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

Work after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful as smoking, study finds

Conal Urquhart and agencies
July 28, 2012

Working after eight months of pregnancy is as harmful for babies as smoking, according to a new study. Women who worked after they were eight months pregnant had babies on average around 230g lighter than those who stopped work between six and eight months.

The University of Essex research – which drew on data from three major studies, two in the UK and one in the US – found the effect of continuing to work during the late stages of pregnancy was equal to that of smoking while pregnant. Babies whose mothers worked or smoked throughout pregnancy grew more slowly in the womb.

Past research has shown babies with low birth weights are at higher risk of poor health and slow development, and may suffer from a variety of problems later in life. Stopping work early in pregnancy was particularly beneficial for women with lower levels of education, the study found – suggesting that the effect of working during pregnancy was possibly more marked for those doing physically demanding work. The birth weight of babies born to mothers under the age of 24 was not affected by them continuing to work, but in older mothers the effect was more significant.

The researchers identified 1,339 children whose mothers were part of the British Household Panel Survey, which was conducted between 1991 and 2005, and for whom data was available. A further sample of 17,483 women who gave birth in 2000 or 2001 and who took part in the Millennium Cohort Study was also examined and showed similar results, along with 12,166 from the National Survey of Family Growth, relating to births in the US between the early 1970s and 1995.

One of the authors of the study, Prof. Marco Francesconi, said the government should consider incentives for employers to offer more flexible maternity leave to women who might need a break before, rather than after, their babies were born.

He said: "We know low birth weight is a predictor of many things that happen later, including lower chances of completing school successfully, lower wages and higher mortality. We need to think seriously about parental leave, because – as this study suggests – the possible benefits of taking leave flexibly before the birth could be quite high."

The study also suggests British women may be working for longer now during pregnancy. While 16% of mothers questioned by the British Household Panel Study, which went as far back as 1991, worked up to one month before the birth, the figure was 30% in the Millennium Cohort Study, whose subjects were born in 2000 and 2001.

(www.guardian.co.uk)

In the excerpt from the third paragraph – *may suffer from a variety of problems later in life* –, the word *may* carries the idea of:

a) inevitability.
b) request.
c) possibility.
d) obligation.
e) habit.

5. (Unifesp-SP) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

How Computers Will Soon Get Under Our Skin

By Steve Connor, Science Editor
12 August 2011

It may soon be possible to wear your computer or mobile phone under your sleeve, with the invention of an ultra-thin and flexible electronic circuit that can be stuck to the skin like a temporary tattoo. The device, which is almost invisible, can perform just as well as more conventional electronic machines but without the need for wires or bulky power supplies, scientists said. The development could mark a new era in consumer electronics. The technology could be used for applications ranging from medical diagnosis to covert military operations.

The "epidermal electronic system" relies on a highly flexible electrical circuit composed of snake-like conducting channels that can bend and stretch without affecting performance. The circuit is about the size of a postage stamp, is thinner than a human hair and sticks to the skin by natural electrostatic forces rather than glue. "We think this could be an important conceptual advance in wearable electronics, to achieve something that is almost unnoticeable to the wearer. The technology can connect you to the physical world and the cyberworld in a very natural way that feels comfortable," said Professor Todd Coleman of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who led the research team.

A simple stick-on circuit can monitor a person's heart rate and muscle movements as well as conventional medical monitors, but with the benefit of being weightless and almost completely undetectable. Scientists said it may also be possible to build a circuit for detecting throat movements around the larynx in order to transmit the information wirelessly as a way of recording a person's speech, even if they are not making any discernible sounds.

Tests have already shown that such a system can be used to control a voice-activated computer game, and one suggestion is that a stick-on voicebox circuit could be used in covert police operations where it might be too dangerous to speak into a radio transmitter. "The blurring of electronics and biology is really the key point here," said Yonggang Huang, professor of engineering at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. "All established forms of electronics are hard, rigid. Biology is soft, elastic. It's two different worlds. This is a way to truly integrate them."

Engineers have built test circuits mounted on a thin, rubbery substrate that adheres to the skin. The circuits have included sensors, light-emitting diodes, transistors, radio frequency capacitors, wireless antennas, conductive coils and solar cells. "We threw everything in our bag of tricks on to that platform, and then added a few other new ideas on top of those, to show that we could make it work," said John Rogers, professor of engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, a lead author of the study, published in the journal Science.

(www.independent.co.uk. Adaptado.)

In the excerpt of the fourth paragraph – *where it might be too dangerous to speak into a radio transmitter.* – the word *might* conveys an idea of:

a) possibility.
b) ability.
c) request.
d) certainty.
e) demand.

(Fatec-SP) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

Psychology of Money

Want Happiness? Don't Buy More Stuff – Go on Vacation. When it comes to spending money on things or experiences, the research is clear: doing brings more happiness than owning.

By Gary Belsky & Tom Gilovich | July 21, 2011

Given that it's vacation season for many folks, we thought it a good time to devote this Mind Over Money post to a brief discussion of what personal finance is ultimately all about. Some people, of course, really enjoy counting their money, deriving great satisfaction simply from watching their bottom line grow, often quite removed from any thought of what they might do with their riches. But for most of us, money is just a token for what we can do with it – pay the mortgage or rent, send kids to college, buy a TV or travel to Italy. And for nearly all of us, money is finite; there isn't enough to do all we want, so we must be selective. That raises a crucial question: if we want to maximize the happiness or satisfaction we get from our money, how should we spend it?

There's been a lot of recent research on this subject, much of it conducted at Tom's home institution, Cornell University. And the answer is clear. If you're conflicted about whether to spend money on a material good (say, a computer) or personal experience (say, a vacation), the research says you'll get much more satisfaction – and for longer – if you choose the experience. Most of us, it turns out, get more bang from the experiential buck. Indeed, when people are asked to recall their most significant material and experiential purchases over the previous five years, they report that the experience brought more joy, was a source of more enduring satisfaction and was more clearly "money well spent".

This **might** seem counter-intuitive. After all, when faced with a trade-off between doing and buying, many people opt for the material good because "it will still be there" long after the experience would have been enjoyed. In one sense that's correct: The material good lasts while the experience is fleeting. But psychologically it's the reverse. We quickly adapt to the material good, but the experience endures in the memories we cherish, the stories we tell and the very sense of who we are.

(http://moneyland.time.com.
Acesso em 25/08/2011. Adaptado.)

No terceiro parágrafo do texto, o modal auxiliar *might* transmite uma ideia de:

a) proibição.
b) obrigação.
c) expectativa.
d) necessidade.
e) possibilidade.

7. (UFSM-RS) Para responder à questão, leia o fragmento de texto apresentado a seguir.

Smart Jocks: Sport Helps Kids Classroom Performance

When kids exercise, they boost brainpower as well as brawn

By Steve Ayan | September 9, 2010

Despite frequent reports that regular exercise benefits the adult brain, when it comes to schoolchildren, the concept of the dumb jock persists. The star quarterback stands in stark contrast to the math-team champion. After all, the two types require seemingly disparate talents: physical prowess versus intellect. Letting kids run around or throw a ball seems, at best, tangential to the real work of learning and, at worst, a distraction from it.

Parents, teachers and education policy makers have pitted athletics against academics even as they trumpet exercise as an antidote to obesity and poor health. From preschool onward, teachers encourage children to sit still rather than scamper. Many schools have cut back on physical education to make room for the three R's. And when student scores on standardized tests become of primary importance to parents, politicians or other stakeholders in the education system, educators may feel pressured to direct students toward academic pursuits and away from athletic ones.

In Brief

Students who are fit – based on their high aerobic capacity and low body fat – also tend to perform well in school and on standardized tests.

In addition to regular exercise, brief periods of movement such as jumping or stretching can help improve children's concentration.

Exercise may turbocharge the brain by raising levels of neuronal growth factors, which foster the formation of new connections between brain cells.

Fonte: http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=smart-jocks

Glossário:
Brawn: força física.
Growth: crescimento.
Jock: esportista, atleta.
Prowess: talento, habilidade.
To pit sb/sth against sth: testar, pôr à prova.
To scamper: mexer-se, agitar-se, mover-se.
To stretch: alongar-se.

A função das palavras "*can*" (l. 30) e "*may*" (l. 31) é sinalizar:

a) permissão.
b) intenção.
c) necessidade.
d) vontade.
e) possibilidade.

If clauses – Factual conditionals

8. (AFA-SP)

How to Become a Stunt Double

A stunt double stands in for the actor when the action or fight scene gets dangerous or goes beyond the capabilities of the actor. To become a stunt double, you must be in excellent physical condition and have special skills.

Instructions

1. Exercise regularly if you want to become a stunt double. Eat nutritiously for optimal health and strength.

2. Take lots of lessons because **the more skills you have, the better**. Gymnastics is extremely important in becoming a stunt double. Get good at trampoline, skateboarding, swimming and high board diving. Take scuba diving lessons. Practice rock climbing and horseback riding. Learn to water ski and snow ski.

3. Enroll in martial arts classes, especially judo. Judo is excellent for learning how to break falls.

4. Get training in CPR(1) and First Aid. This training looks good on a résumé, especially for stunt double careers. Injuries happen.

5. Have valid driver's licenses for both car and motorcycle. Take advanced driving classes so you'll be qualified for difficult driving scenes.

6. Move to Hollywood and plan to work your way up from the bottom. You must get into the Screen Actors Guild(2) and have a union card(3).

Taken from Google

(1) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
(2) Annual prize promoted by the American Syndicate of Actors.
(3) A card certifying membership in an organization.

After reading the first item of the instructions, mark the option that completes the gap in the converted sentence below.

"If you want to become a stunt double you ______ exercise regularly."

a) had to
b) might
c) could
d) must

9. Reescreva as seguintes frases, corrigindo seus respectivos erros:

a) If we'll see your cousin, we'll tell her to call you as soon as possible.

b) If they don't be careful, they will lose the game.

c) I will send you that book if I to remember it.

d) If he don't study a lot, he will fail that examination.

e) If I exercise every day, I felt better.

f) My friend not will visit the Louvre if she goes to Paris.

g) If you finish this report soon, not wait for me and go home.

h) If he enjoys trips, why he can't travel with us?

i) I will make her favorite dish if my mom come to eat with us.

j) If you want to drive, you must to have a valid driver's license.

10. Organize as palavras e escreva as frases:

a) eat – will – now – he – soup – if – it – cold – doesn't – his – get

b) go – if – beach – next – the – we – weekend – it – won't – rains – to

c) daughter – me – problems – if – know – your – has – let – any

d) own – she – you – as – if – restaurant – she – as – cook – open – can – well – her – will

e) the – any – will – if – our – movies – time – take – parents – us – they – have – spare – to

f) go – you – rest – tired – if – too – you – home – feel – should – and

g) flowers – garden – me – you – a – up – pretty – see – if – in – some – pick – the – for – few

h) he – you – he – will – it – if – your – finds – back – wallet – give – to

i) nice – buy – will – a – enough – if – gift – money – we – him – have – we

j) whole – they – traveling – will – if – lottery – spend – year – win – the – a – they

11. (PUC-SP) Leia o texto para responder à questão.

What is "Rio+20"?

RIO+20

CRESCER, INCLUIR, PROTEGER

"Rio+20" is the short name for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012 – twenty years after the landmark 1992 Earth Summit in Rio. Rio+20 is also an opportunity to look ahead to the world we want in 20 years.

At the Rio+20 Conference, world leaders, along with thousands of participants from the private sector, NGOs and other groups, will come together to shape how we can reduce poverty, advance social equity and ensure environmental protection on an ever more crowded planet.

The official discussions will focus on two main themes: how to build a green economy to achieve sustainable development and lift people out of poverty; and how to improve international coordination for sustainable development.

It is a historic opportunity to define pathways to a sustainable future – a future with more jobs, more clean energy, greater security and a decent standard of living for all.

Why do we need Rio+20?

If we are to leave a liveable world to our children and grandchildren, the challenges of widespread poverty and environmental destruction need to be tackled now.

- The world today has 7 billion people – by 2050, there will be 9 billion.
- One out of every five people – 1.4 billion – currently lives on US$1.25 a day or less.
- A billion and half people in the world don't have access to electricity.
- Two and a half billion people don't have a toilet.
- Almost a billion people go hungry every day.
- Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise and more than a third of all known species could go extinct if climate change continues unchecked.

The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio laid the groundwork. Rio+20 is a new opportunity to think globally so that we can all act locally to secure our common future.

(www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture/about.shtml. Acesso em 22.5.12)

No trecho do texto – *more than a third of all known species could go extinct if climate change continues unchecked.* – a expressão *could go extinct* pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por:

a) has been vanished.
b) might disappear.
c) is going to inactivate.
d) ought to lose.
e) have to migrate.

12. Read the text below.

Your guide to the BBC News iPhone application

How do I send feedback to the BBC about the BBC News iPhone app?

If you have a comment or suggestion about the BBC News iPhone app, or a question that isn't covered by these FAQs, please email us at: mobileapps@bbc.co.uk

[...]

[...] If you are having difficulties with the app we will try to help you.

If you wish to raise a formal complaint about the BBC News iPhone app, please go to the BBC Complaints homepage at www.bbc.co.uk/complaints/homepage.

[...]

[...] If you are using iOS4 or above, you should completely exit the app by pressing the home key on your device and then double pressing the home key to show the tray. [...]

If you are still having problems, please email us at: mobileapps@bbc.co.uk

[...]

YOUR guide to the BBC News iPhone application. *BBC*. Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/portuguese/noticias/2012/07/120705_helppage_bbcbrasil_app_iphone>. Accessed on: Aug. 17, 2017.

Write (T) for true and (F) for false, according to the text:

( ) All the paragraphs show a construction that denotes a condition and a result of this condition.

( ) Conditional sentences can express a factual (real) condition; in this case, the expected result – what happens if the condition occurs – is expressed in the result clause.

( ) Although **if clauses** refer to the future, we always use the simple past in them.

Chapter 23 Performing arts

If clauses – Unreal conditionals

1. Traduza as seguintes frases para o inglês:

a) A secretária atenderia o telefone se ela estivesse no escritório.

____

____

b) Se meu pai tivesse tido dinheiro suficiente, ele teria comprado aquele carro.

____

____

c) Nós visitaríamos o museu se ele estivesse aberto.

____

____

d) Se você não tivesse feito sua tarefa, a professora teria ficado brava.

____

____

e) Minha amiga teria ido à praia ontem se o clima estivesse bom.

____

____

f) Se você estudasse para as provas, suas notas seriam mais altas.

____

____

g) Sua mãe teria entendido se você tivesse contado a verdade para ela.

____

____

h) O que aconteceria se você não fosse ao trabalho amanhã?

____

____

i) Eu teria ficado chateada se você não tivesse me ligado.

____

____

j) Se você parasse de fumar, você se sentiria mais saudável.

____

____

(Vunesp-SP)

Here is the first part of a letter, written by a 98-year-old pensioned lady to her bank manager.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to thank you for bouncing my cheque with which I endeavoured to pay my plumber last month. By my calculations, three "nanoseconds" must have elapsed between his presenting the cheque and the arrival in my account of the funds needed to honour it. I refer, of course, to the automatic monthly deposit of my Pension, an arrangement, which, I admit, has been in place for only eight years.

You are to be commended for seizing that brief window of opportunity, and also for debiting my account to the tune of 30 pounds by way of a penalty for the inconvenience caused to your bank. My thankfulness springs from the manner in which this incident has caused me to rethink my errant financial ways.

I noticed that whereas I personally attend to your telephone calls and letters, when I try to contact you, I am confronted by that impersonal, overcharging, prerecorded, faceless entity, which your bank has become.

From now on, I, like you, choose only to deal with a flesh-and-blood person. My mortgage and loan payment will therefore and hereafter no longer be automatic, but will arrive at your bank by cheque, addressed personally and confidentially to an employee at your bank whom you must nominate. Be aware that it is an offence under the Postal Act for any other person to open such an envelope. Please find attached an Application Contact Status, which I require your chosen employee to complete. I am sorry it runs to eight pages, but in order that I know as much about him or her as your bank knows about me, there is no alternative. Please note that a Solicitor must countersign all copies of his or her medical history, and the mandatory details of his/her financial situation (income, debts, assets and liabilities) must be accompanied by documented proof.

(Adapted from: forums.film.com/showthead.php?t=15516)

Indique a alternativa que preenche **corretamente** a sentença:

If the pension deposit __________ earlier, the lady __________ in trouble.

a) arrived ... would haven't been

b) had arrived ... wouldn't be

c) had arrived ... wouldn't have been

d) arrives ... wouldn't be

e) has arrived ... would be not

3. (UECE) I'd have gone to that party if they __________ me.

a) have invited

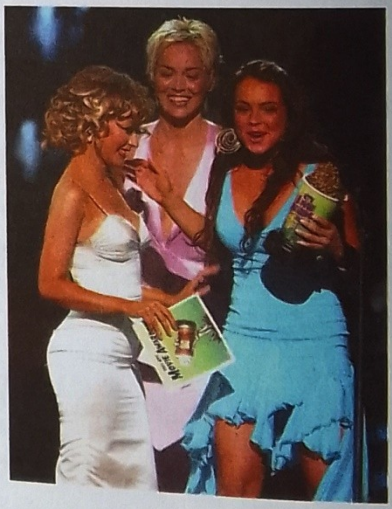
b) had invited

c) will invite

d) are inviting

4. (Mack-SP)

Behind the Scenes at the Big Awards Shows



If you ___(I)___ a friend or relative for his or her favorite awards-show moment, you ___(II)___ about the kiss between Madonna and Britney Spears at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards. Or the time, in 1973, when Marlon Brando sent "Indian Princess" Sacheen Littlefeather to accept the Best Actor Oscar on his behalf.

But what if you were to ask Hollywood starlets or rock stars for their favorite award-show moment? It would probably include champagne and cigars at a party you couldn't even imagine attending. Awards shows fill our TV screens nearly all year round. They include the television Emmys, the Golden Globes, and the Grammys. The biggest of all is the Oscars, scheduled for February 27 this year. They were seen by 43.5 million people worldwide in 2004.

That's quite a difference from 1928, the first year the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presented its annual Oscar awards. Back then, there was no TV. And the ceremony itself had little drama. Winners were announced three months before they received the now famous gold statuettes.

Today most awards shows have a format that viewers are familiar with: The previous year's winners present awards. Stars and important executives, producers, and directors introduce nominees. Everyone jokes about staying on schedule. The hosts are usually comedians who are not too controversial.

But MTV's Video Music Awards are different. As they celebrate the year's best music videos, the producers try to create surprises, such as Michael Jackson's appearance with Lisa Marie Presley in 1994, during a time when he had been hiding from the public. They also put together interesting and unlikely musical collaborations. Last year, for example, an Alicia Keys medley was backed by Stevie Wonder and Lenny Kravitz, and Nelly played piano while Christina Aguilera danced above him. A 1993 jam session with Neil Young and Pearl Jam led to the two recording an album together. After her performance with Wonder and Kravitz, Keys said, "It was incredible. I know this is something that I will never forget for my entire career".

Backstage at awards shows, a variety of workers – from carpenters to costume fitters – are busy making sure that the event runs smoothly. At the June 2004 MTV Movie Awards, host Lindsay Lohan kept running from the stage to her dressing room to change her clothes. She did it six times. But there was room for fun too. Jake Gyllenhaal and Kirsten Dunst hugged and kissed in the hallway. Paris Hilton asked people, "Do I look cute?" Eminem and his D12 crew joked with Sharon Stone, Halle Berry, and Jessica Biel. "Halle, we love your music", one of the D12 crew said. Berry does not record music.

Adapted from *English2Go.*

The alternative that contains the right words to fill in blanks **I** and **II** is:

a) were asked about – can tell
b) asked – have been told
c) could have asked – should tell
d) were to ask – might be told
e) must ask – have to be told

5. (Mack-SP) The following text refers to this question.

Yes, Big Brother is Watching

a "virtual map" from the internet

George Orwell, in case you didn't know it, was a genius. His legendary novel, *1984*, written at the end of the 1940s, offered a chillingly prophetic vision of a future in which "Big Brother" watched your every move. The surveillance was conducted through television sets, which were omnipresent. When the real 1984 came around 35 years later, it was observed that "In Orwell's novel, television watched everybody: in reality today everybody watches television". But this witty observation was made about a decade before the advent of the Internet.

If Orwell's book were to be rewritten, with citizens being monitored by their web activity, rather than by television, then you would have a nightmare vision of a world that is already coming into existence.

Interview by Michele Molinari. Adapted from
http://www.speakup.com.br

The sentence "If Orwell's book were to be rewritten, you would have a nightmare vision of the world" in the **third conditional** will be:

a) If Orwell's book had to been rewritten, you would have been a nightmare vision of the world.

b) If Orwell's book had been rewritten, you would have had a nightmare vision of the world.

c) If Orwell's book had rewritten, you would have a nightmare vision of the world.

d) If Orwell's book had been rewriting, you would had have a nightmare vision of the world.

e) If Orwell's book had rewritten, you would have been a nightmare vision of the world.

6. (PUC-PR)

The Tarantula

Legend and reality

The Tarantula is a legendary spider named for the city of Taranto in Italy. In the 6th century many people in Taranto suffered from the bites of spiders (experts today think they were black widow spiders). People called the spiders 'tarantulas' and the only antidote to the bites was to dance! They called the dance the tarantella. Today, the tarantula still has a terrible reputation; it frequently appears in novels and movies as a symbol of horror and danger.

The reality is different. Today we use the name 'tarantula' for an enormous spider (*Theraphosa leblondi*) which lives principally in tropical areas of Africa and North and South America. Although it is very big (a female adult measures 9 cm) and poisonous, the tarantula does not represent a serious problem for people. It does not make a web like other spiders but hunts its prey on the ground, usually at night. Its prey consists of insects, scorpions, small mammals such as rats, small snakes and other small reptiles, and even birds.

A female tarantula (which often kills and eats the male!) lays hundreds of eggs. The survivors ride on the mother's back for some weeks. In the first three years of their life they grow from 4 to 16 mm and reach a weight of 8 grams. A tarantula is mature when it is ten years old and some live for twenty years. But life is dangerous for these ferocious spiders, too: only 2% of tarantulas reach maturity.

TAYLOR, James et al. **Impact**, 3.
São Paulo: Macmillan do Brasil, 1995.

According to the text, one alternative is **correct**:

If the Italian tarantula had been so poisonous, a lot of people:

a) will be killed.

b) would have to kill.

c) would have killed.

d) would be killed.

e) would have been killed.

7. (ITA-SP)

Commentary

Human Development 1997; 40 : 96-101

A New Generation: New Intellectual Opportunities

James Youniss
The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., USA

These comments on the publication of the new handbook are written from the perspective of a member of the *in-between* generation. In-betweeners were born about the time Murchison edited the first and second handbooks *in the 1930s*. They spent childhood watching newreels of World War II at movie houses featuring "cowboy" serials on Saturday afternoons. Their professional education straddled two psychological eras. It began just as the "experimental psychology" paradigm was ending its domination and it was completed as new alternatives were coming into view. [...]

Had they been born just a few years earlier, they would have been part of that powerful and long-lasting generation that entered the military during World War II and filled the universities immediately after the war. This unusual cohort held leadership in the discipline of psychology in general and developmental psychology, in particular, for several decades. [...]

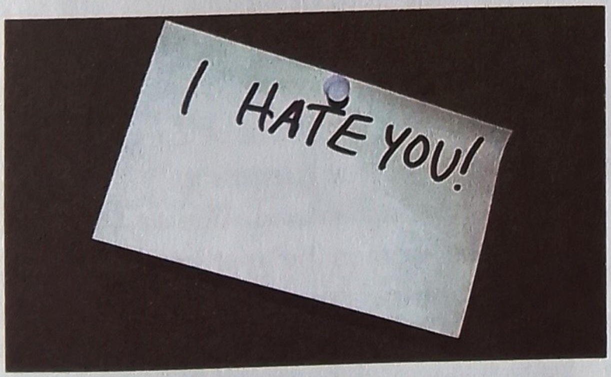
Assinale a opção que contém uma expressão equivalente a: "Had they been born", em "Had they been born just a few years earlier..." (linha 14) e que, portanto, poderia vir a substituí-la no texto.

a) They had been born...
b) When they had been born...
c) As they had been born...
d) Whether they had been born...
e) If they had been born...

8. (UFSJ-MG) Read the following text and answer the question.

Blaming Others Can Ruin Your Health

By Elizabeth Cohen, Senior Medical Correspondent
August 18, 2011 – Updated 1837 GMT (0237 HKT)



(CNN) – Kevin Benton had every reason to feel bitter. During his sophomore year in college, he says, white students harassed him in order to get them to move out. "I felt like I was being bullied, being targeted," he says now of his college experience 19 years ago.

This was the first time in his life Benton had encountered racism and it hit him hard. He had trouble sleeping, and then over the next several months he suffered panic attacks. Admitted to the hospital, he was found to have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The disease is the leading cause of heart-related sudden death in people under 30.

After some time, Benton could forgive the students who had tormented them, and three days later, he walked out of the hospital. "If I hadn't forgiven them, I'd be dead," says Benton, now healthy and a social worker for the Philadelphia Department of Human Services.

Feeling persistently resentful toward other people can indeed affect your physical health, according to a new book, *Embitterment: Societal, psychological, and clinical perspectives*. In fact, the negative power of feeling bitter is so strong that the authors call for the creation of a new diagnosis called PTED, or post-traumatic embitterment disorder, to describe people who can't forgive others' transgressions against them.

Feeling bitter interferes with the body's hormonal and immune systems, according to Carsten Wrosch, an associate professor of psychology at Concordia University in Montreal. Studies have shown that bitter, angry people have higher blood pressure and heart rate and are more likely to die of heart disease and other illnesses.

Physiologically, when we feel negatively towards someone, our bodies instinctively prepare to fight that person, which leads to changes such as an increase in blood pressure. "We run hot as our inflammatory system responds to dangers and threats," says Dr. Raison, clinical director of the Mind-Body Program at Emory. Feeling this way in the short term might not be dangerous – it might even be helpful to fight off an enemy – but the problem with bitterness is that it goes on and on. When our bodies are constantly primed to fight someone, the increase in blood pressure and in chemicals such as C-reactive protein eventually take a toll on the heart and other parts of the body.

"The data that negative mental states cause heart problems is just stupendous," Raison says. "The data is just as established as smoking, and the size of the effect is the same."

CNN's Sabriya Rice contributed to this report. Condensed from: CNN International. Available at: <http://edition.cnn.com/2011/HEALTH/08/17/bitter.resentful.ep/index.html?hpt=hp_c2>. Access: August 18th, 2011.

In the text, the sentence "If I hadn't forgiven them, I'd be dead, [...]" (l. 18-19) means that:

a) Benton forgave the other boys because he didn't want to die.

b) Benton forgave the boys. As a result, he was healthy again.

c) after the boys who harassed him died, Benton forgave them.

d) before Benton died, he forgave the boys who harassed him.

9. (UEMG)

Virtual People, Real Friends

by Anna Pickard (*The Guardian*)

The benefits of forming friendships with those we meet online are obvious, so why is the idea still treated with such disdain?

Another week, another survey claiming to reveal great truths about ourselves. This one says that people are increasingly turning "online friends" into people they'd think worthy of calling real-life friends. Well, that's stating the obvious, I would have thought! If there's a more perfect place for making friends, I have yet to find it. However, when surveys like this are reported in the media, it's always with a slight air of "it's a crazy, crazy world!" And whenever the subject crops up in the conversation, it's clear that people look down on friends like these. In fact some members of my family still refer to my partner of six years as my "Internet Boyfriend."

It's the shocked reaction that surprises me as if people on the Internet were not "real" at all. Certainly, people play a character online quite often – they may be a more confident or more argumentative version of their real selves – but what's the alternative? Is meeting people at work so much better than making friends in a virtual world? Perhaps, but for some a professional distance between their "work" selves and their "social" selves is necessary, especially, if they tend to let their guard down and might say or do something they will later regret.

Those people disapproving of online friendships argue that the concept of "friendship" is used loosely in a world driven by technology, in which you might have a thousand online friends. They make a distinction between "social connections" – acquaintances who are only one click away – and meaningful human interaction, which they say requires time and effort. They note that for many Facebook "friends," conversation is a way of exchanging information quickly and efficiently rather than being a social activity.

However, I've found that far from being the home of oddballs and potential serial killers, the Internet is full of like-minded people. For the first time in history, we're lucky enough to choose friends not by location or luck, but by those who have similar interests and senses of humour, or passionate feelings about the same things. The friends I've made online might be spread wide geographically, but I'm closer to them than anyone I went to school with, by millions miles. They are the best friends I have.

Obviously, there will be concerns about the dangers of online friendship. There are always stories buzzing around such as "man runs off with the woman he met on Second Life" or people who meet their "soulmate" online and are never seen again. But people are people, whether online or not. As for "real" friendship dying out, surely, is social networking simply redefining our notion of what this is in the twenty-first century? The figures – half a billion Facebook users worldwide – speak for themselves. And technology has allowed countless numbers of these people to keep in close contact with their loved ones, however far away they are. Without it, many disabled or household people might go without social contact at all. Call me naive, call me a social misfit, I don't care. Virtual people make best real friends.

Adapted from http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2009/jan/02/internet-relationships

Which alternative contains the correct conditional to complete the gap below?

He would have chatted with his Facebook friends last night if he __________ so busy.

a) hadn't been

b) wasn't

c) weren't

d) hasn't been

10. (UFRGS-RS)

It was the summer that men first walked on the moon. I was very young back then, but I did not believe there would ever be a future. I wanted to live dangerously, to push myself as far as I could go, and then see what happened to me when I got there. As it turned out, I nearly did not make it. Little by little, I saw my money dwindle to zero; I lost my apartment; I wound up living in the streets. If not for a girl named Kitty Wu, I probably would have starved to death. I had met her by chance only a short time before, but eventually I came to see that chance as a form of readiness, a way of saving myself through the minds of others. That was the first part. From then on, strange things happened to me. I took the job with the old man in the wheelchair. I found out who my father was. I walked across the desert from Utah to California. That was a long time ago, of course, but I remember them as the beginning of my life.

AUSTER, Paul. *Moon Palace*. Chatham, Kent: Faber & Faber, 1989. p. 1.

The form **would have starved** (line 10-11) indicates a:

a) habit long acquired.

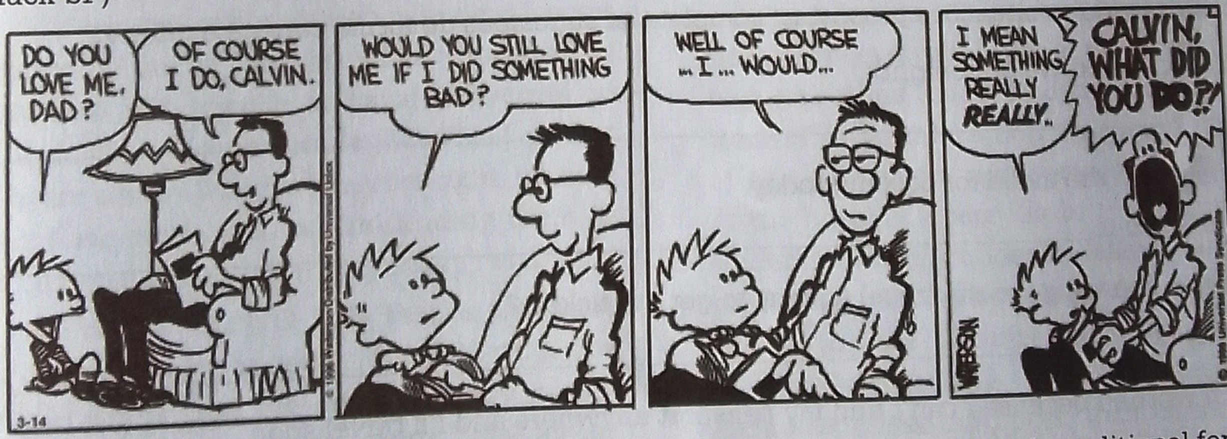
b) condition in the future.

c) permission granted.

d) possibility in the past.

e) obligation in the present.

11. (Mack-SP)


DO YOU LOVE ME, DAD?
OF COURSE I DO, CALVIN.
WOULD YOU STILL LOVE ME IF I DID SOMETHING BAD?
WELL OF COURSE ... I ... WOULD...
I MEAN SOMETHING REALLY REALLY.
CALVIN, WHAT DID YOU DO?!
WATTERSON
3-14

The sentence "Would you still love me if I did something wrong?" in the third conditional form is

a) If I did something wrong, would you had loved me?

b) Would you still love me if I done something wrong?

c) If I had done something wrong, would you have loved me?

d) Had I did something wrong, would you have loved me?

e) Would you have loved me if I would have done something wrong?

Modal verbs – Suggestions

12. Relacione cada situação proposta a três sugestões possíveis:

1) Sam doesn't have any plans for the weekend. He'd like to have fun.
2) Mike feels miserable. He has a high fever and a terrible cold.
3) Kevin is very good at drawing, but he hasn't chosen a career yet.
4) Nick is a good student, but he's having trouble in math class.
5) Andrew doesn't know how to get to the airport in New York.

( ) He could talk to his teacher and ask him for some advice.
( ) He might take a taxi to get there, but it's a bit expensive.
( ) He could become an architect and design skyscrapers.
( ) He might invite some friends to go camping with him.
( ) He might take art classes and start painting.
( ) He might ask one of his friends to help him study and solve exercises.
( ) He could stay home in bed and rest in order to feel better.
( ) He might go to see a doctor and take some medicine.
( ) He could go to the mall and watch a good movie there.
( ) He could go by bus, but it takes too long depending on the traffic.
( ) He could have some hot tea and chicken soup. It always helps.
( ) He might take the subway, it's fast and cheap.
( ) He might spend the days at the club, playing sports and swimming.
( ) His parents could hire a private teacher to give him some extra lessons.
( ) He could make cartoons and become famous for that.

13. Considerando as situações propostas, complete as sugestões de forma correta e criativa:

a) What should we do tonight?
Let's ____________________

b) I'm not in the mood for cooking today.
How about ____________________

c) When can we go to the travel agency to get our tickets?
Why don't we ____________________

d) I'm worried because I can't find my passport anywhere and I'll travel soon.
Maybe you could ____________________

e) I don't know what to give to Stella for her birthday.
Why not ____________________

f) I'm so hungry. What is there to eat?
Let's ____________________

g) My kids really enjoy being outdoors.
How about ____

h) We are already late and now we've missed the bus.
Why don't we ____

i) I wonder how to celebrate my birthday this year.
Maybe you could ____

j) I really don't like wearing yellow clothes.
Why not ____

14. (UFAL)

Fruit from the Family Tree

By Sally Squires

If you're feeling hungry as you read this, your parents **may** be partly to blame.

A growing number of studies find that real – and perceived – hunger appears to be passed down from generation to generation, just like hair color or height.

At the University of Maryland, scientists studying Old Order Amish families have pinpointed two chromosomal regions that [TO LINK] to both restrained eating and to overeating in adults. At Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, researchers [TO STUDY] twins and also found a significant genetic link for overeating.

"Genes **can** really influence hunger," notes Simone Lemieux, an associate professor of nutrition and science at Laval University in Quebec City. "Some people [TO TELL] us that they are always hungry. They are right, because they have genes that are misleading them in the amount of food that they really need."

But before you [TO USE] that as an excuse to let your inner appetite [TO GO] wild, you **should** know that the latest findings suggest that genetic influences on eating behavior are bite-sized compared with environmental effects.

Scientists say there's plenty of blame to go around, from the easy availability of food to the growing tendency to engineer physical activity out of life.

(Adapted from *Washington Post*. November 15, 2005)

Assinale como **verdadeiras** as alternativas que contêm afirmações corretas em relação ao texto e como **falsas** as que não contêm. No texto:

( ) *may* indica possibilidade e pode ser substituído por *might*, sem alterar o sentido da frase.

( ) *can* está empregado incorretamente e deveria ser substituído por *ought to*.

( ) *should* está empregado corretamente, pois significa "é aconselhável".

( ) *should* está empregado incorretamente e deveria ser substituído por *ought to*.

( ) *can* está empregado corretamente e indica capacidade nesse contexto.

15. (PUC-RS)

Over the past 5 years, social-networking sites have evolved from a preoccupation of high-school and college students to a mainstream form of social interaction that spans divisions of age, profession, and socioeconomic status. At the hospital where I'm in training, medical students, nurses, residents, fellows, attending physicians, and service chiefs can all be found linked to one another as active members of social-networking sites. The technology facilitates communication, with personal web pages that permit users to post information about events in their lives, advertise social activities, and share photographs. Users are prompted by Facebook to carve out a digital identity by disclosing their political affiliations, sexual orientation, and relationship status.

Physicians, medical centers, and medical schools are trying to keep pace with the potential effects of (such) networking on clinical practice. In an e-mail to students and faculty of Harvard Medical School, Dean for Medical Education Jules Dienstag wrote: Caution is recommended in using social networking sites such as Facebook or MySpace. "Items that represent unprofessional behavior that are posted by you on such networking sites reflect poorly on you and the medical profession. Such items may become public and could subject you to unintended exposure and consequences." At the Drexel University College of Medicine, medical students are warned about the possibility that information placed on social-networking sites might influence the fate of their applications for postgraduate training. Although legal questions surrounding the relationship between clinical medicine and social networking are as yet undefined, there are obvious concerns for individuals and institutions, since their Internet presence makes clinicians' attitudes and activities increasingly visible.

(Source: *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Number 7, August 13, 2009)

The issue raised in the second paragraph is that, through access to online media, physicians and medical institutions:

a) can have a close relationship with their patients.
b) use services which are meant to shield physicians from their patients.
c) ought to develop a network of friends to improve their services.
d) should consider maintaining professional distance.
e) would rather use Facebook to rapidly mobilize doctors and share their views on health policies.

16. (Vunesp-SP) Leia o texto e responda à questão.

Adolescent Depression: Helping depressed teens

It's not unusual for young people to experience "the blues" or feel "down in the dumps" occasionally. Adolescence is always an unsetting time, with the many physical, emotional, psychological and social changes that accompany this stage of life.

Unrealistic academic, social, or family expectations can create a strong sense of rejections and can lead to deep disappointment. When things go wrong at schools or at home, teens often overreact. Many young people feel that life is not fair or that things "never go their way." They feel "stressed out" and confused. To make matters worse, teens are bombarded by conflicting messages from parents, friends and society. Today's teens see more of what life has to offer – both good and bad – on television, at school, in magazines and on the Internet. They are also forced to learn about the threat of AIDS, even if they are not sexually active or using drugs.

Teens need adult guidance more than ever to understand all the emotional and physical changes they are experiencing. When teens' moods disrupt their ability to function on a day-to-day basis, it may indicate a serious emotional or mental disorder that needs attention – adolescent depression. Parents or caregivers must take action.

Depressions can be difficult to diagnose in teens because adults may expect teens to act moody. Also, adolescents do not always understand or express their feelings very well. They may not be aware of the symptoms of depression and may not seek help.

(Extraído de www.nmha.org/infoctr/factsheets/24.cfm)

Indique a sentença que expressa um conselho.

a) When depressed, teens always ask for adult guidance.
b) Teens see more of what life has to offer and then they become depressed.
c) Adolescents who never make new friends become depressed.
d) Adolescents don't try to make new friends when they feel depressed.
e) When teens become depressed, they should try to ask an adult for help.

Chapter 24 The wonders of music

Expressing preferences

1. Após a leitura do texto, insira os nomes dos rapazes adequadamente no quadro abaixo, em que estão organizadas as preferências de cada um:

> While Patrick likes listening to the Rolling Stones, Jack prefers songs in which the singers seem to be talking to the listeners, literally. Dylan has always been into collections. As a child, he had hundreds of stamps, but then he decided he'd rather collect old money. Josh likes salty food, but he has a sweet tooth and loves sugar. Steven's saved a lot of money because he'd rather go to a World Cup than buy anything. Jack likes all kinds of sports, but he's very tall so he prefers shooting the ball high with his hands. Patrick's hobby makes a lot of noise and drives his neighbors crazy. Dylan would rather die than eat meat. Josh prefers to see the world from high places, where he feels peace. Steven knows his favorite food is not healthy, but he prefers eating it anyway.

People	Music	Hobby	Sports	Food
	classical	camping	soccer	hamburger and fries
	pop	collecting coins	baseball	vegetarian food
	rock	playing the drums	tennis	barbecue
	rap	hiking	basketball	pasta
	techno	mountain climbing	golf	desserts

2. Complete as lacunas abaixo com ***would rather*** ou ***prefer*** e, em seguida, traduza as citações:

a) As far as I'm concerned, I ____________ silent vice to ostentatious virtue. – Albert Einstein

Extraído do *site*: <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/100293-as-far-as-i-m-concerned-i-prefer-silent-vice-to>. Acesso em: 6 ago. 2017.

____

____

____

b) I ____________ die of passion than of boredom. – Vincent Van Gogh

Extraído do *site*: <www.sniblit.com/Vincent-Van-Gogh-Quotes.html>. Acesso em: 6 maio 2015.

____

____

____

c) I ____________ have had one breath of her hair, one kiss of her mouth, one touch of her hand, than eternity without it. – Seth, a character in the movie *City of Angels*.

Extraído do *site*: <www.script-o-rama.com/movie_scripts/c/city-of-angels-script-transcript.html>. Acesso em: 6 maio 2015.

____

____

3. Leia o trecho da letra de música a seguir:

We're a thousand miles from comfort
We have traveled land and sea
But as long as you are with me
There's no place I'd rather be
[...]

BANDIT, Clean. "Rather be". By Jack Patterson, James Napier and Nicole Marshall. Available at: <https://www.vagalume.com.br/clean-bandit/rather-be-feat-jess-glynne.html>. Accessed on: Aug. 17th, 2017.

No último verso, *'d rather* é a forma contraída de:

a) could rather
b) had rather
c) would rather
d) should rather

INSTRUÇÃO: As questões de números **4** e **5** referem-se ao texto seguinte.

SOME FACTS ON AMERICAN TEENAGERS

1 American teens love to shop (especially female teens). On average they make 15 shopping trips each fortnight. Typically, teens prefer to shop with friends (rather than their parents). A remarkable characteristic of such trips is that they buy a specific product a majority of the time. The product categories most often purchased are clothes (jeans, sneakers), entertainment (movies, music), food (fast food and groceries) and personal care products. The latter seem to be the most coveted ones.

2 Teens are very suspicious of things that are aggressively advertised and distrustful of products from the established "big brands". One brand though, that has successfully repositioned itself toward teens, is Pepsi Cola's Mountain Dew, which went from being an old-fashioned drink several years ago to a very popular soft drink among teens today. Another trendy style of late is the 70's look that includes flare pants, dyed T-shirts and native American accessories.

3 Whether or not teens are brand loyal has been an on-going question. Teens appear, however, to be brand conscious in competitive product categories (e.g., apparel, soft drinks, fast foods, etc.). According to some polls, teens' classifications of the coolest brands can change dramatically from year to year.

4 Teens are the most receptive age group toward new technologies and have been classified as "early adopters". What is new technology to adults can be classified as mainstreams to teens. This is especially true of computers, the Internet, video games, CD players and other electronic products.

5 Teens are the heaviest users of the Internet with 89.2 percent having already been online. According to a recent Newsweek article, "cyber teens" access the Internet for various purposes. When questioned 77 percent of all teens would rather look something up on the Internet than in a book. An additional feature for teens on the web is it allows them to escape parental supervision (this is especially true of elder teens) and can hide a teen's identity. At present, more male teens use the Internet than female teens (there are less compelling female oriented websites). On average, teens surf the Internet 5.1 hours per week primarily at home, at school and at their friends' home.

6 Teens are also more ethically diverse than the overall U.S. population. The percent of Hispanic teens, African-American teens and Asian-American teens are well above the national average. According to a recent Gallup poll, 56 percent of all teens are thoroughly displeased with race relations in America.

7 Teens are also likely to be friends with peers of a different ethnic background. A recent USA Today poll reports that 57 percent of teens today have dated interracially up from 17 percent in 1980.

(Adaptado de www.medialifemagazine.com)

4. (UFSCar-SP) Quando fazem compras, os adolescentes americanos

a) estão sempre acompanhados por um parceiro do sexo oposto.

b) procuram estar acompanhados pelos pais.

c) gostam, ao contrário de seus pais, de fazer compras sozinhos.

d) preferem estar acompanhados por amigos.

e) procuram artigos que seus pais não comprariam.

5. (UFSCar-SP) A frase do quinto parágrafo … *teens would rather look something up* … equivale a

a) … teens prefer to look something up …

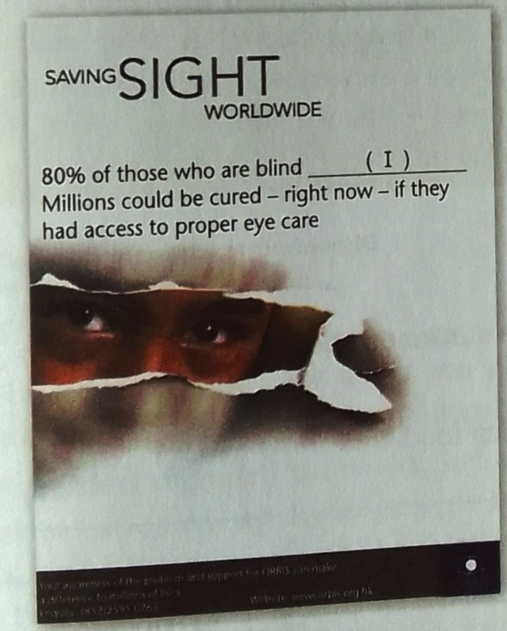
b) … teens must look something up …

c) … teens dislike to look something up …

d) … teens should look something up …

e) … teens wish to look something up …

6. (Mack-SP) The verb that properly fills in blank I in the advertisement is:



SAVING SIGHT
WORLDWIDE

80% of those who are blind ___(I)___
Millions could be cured – right now – if they had access to proper eye care

a) are meant to be

b) would rather be

c) don't have to be

d) are supposed to be

e) will never be

7. (UFG-GO) The following statement "When it comes to spending" and the five possible answers to it were taken from a money personality quiz. Read them and answer the question.

When it comes to spending:

a. ( ) I hope I have enough money to take care of unexpected expenses.

b. ( ) I enjoy spending money, as long as I can keep earning more.

c. ( ) I'd rather save my money; spending it makes me nervous.

d. ( ) I don't care where my money goes; I have more important things to think about.

e. ( ) I love spending money, and I tend to spend more than I earn.

Disponível em: <http://www.moneyharmony.com/MHQuiz.html>. Acesso em: 24 set. 2012. (Adaptado).

According to what people may choose as answers to the statement "When it comes to spending", what can be inferred?

a) People who choose A think about their future.

b) People who choose B save money on a daily basis.

c) People who choose C handle stress easily.

d) People who choose D invest their savings in charity.

e) People who choose E have low salaries.

8. Make questions with the words given.

a) she – prefer – country music

____

b) they – rather – go by bus

____

9. What is the answer that best suits the following question?

Would you like to go with us to that new Chinese restaurant?

a) I don't rather.

b) I'd rather don't.

c) I rather not.

d) I'd rather not.

Texto para a questão **10**.

A. GROSS
B. DELICIOUS
C. MUST ADD BACON

Brussels sprouts: delicious or disgusting?

Q Why Does Some Food Taste Bad To Some People And Good To Others?

Answer by Emily Elert

PEOPLE WHO HAVE a lot of papillae — the bumps on our tongue, most of which house our taste buds — often find flavors overwhelming. They're "supertasters", and as such they add cream to their coffee and order food mild instead of spicy. Subtasters, on the other hand, have low papillae density and prefer their chicken wings "atomic".

Individual taste, however, isn't simply about papillae; it also has to do with our buds' ability to detect different molecules. Although our brains can recognize the same five tastes — bitter, sweet, salty, sour and umami (savory) — the suite of chemicals that can trigger those signals varies from one person to the next. Alexander Bachmanov, a geneticist at Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia, says that humans carry a range of 20 to 40 genes dedicated to bitter taste receptors.

Different sensitivities to bitter tastes probably arose from evolutionary pressures in different parts of the world. Most toxic plants taste bitter, and nomadic groups that came into contact with a variety of plants would have, over time, developed a variety of receptors. People from malaria-infested parts of the world tend to carry a gene that makes them less sensitive to some bitter compounds, specifically those that contain cyanide. Researchers speculate that cyanide, ingested at low levels, fights malarial parasites while leaving the host unscathed. Juyun Lim, a sensory scientist in Oregon State University's Department of Food Science, says that we have a natural aversion to bitterness and certain odors: "Most people don't like beer the first time they try it."

ARE YOU A SUPERTASTER?

To find out, put blue food coloring on your tongue. Blue dye doesn't stick to taste papillae, so if your tongue doesn't get very blue, you're probably a supertaster. The bluer it gets, the greater the chance you are a subtaster. More hot sauce!

Disponível em: <http://www.popsci.com/>.
Acesso em: jun. 2012.

10. (UFU-MG) According to the text you have just read, is the statement below right or wrong? Justify your answer accordingly.

"A supertaster prefers spicy food."

11. Rewrite the sentence using *would rather* and *prefer*.

Erika has an incredible voice, but what she really enjoys is playing the guitar.

12. The following sentences present mistakes. Underline them and rewrite the sentences.

a) I rather to stay home and watch a movie on TV.

b) Caroline prefers reading than playing outside.

c) Prefer she pizza over sandwish?

d) Would you rather watch to play?

13. (UECE)

TEXT

Five years ago, the book world was seized by collective panic over the uncertain future of print.

As readers migrated to new digital devices, ebook sales soared, up 1,260 percent between 2008 and 2010, alarming booksellers that watched consumers use their stores to find titles they would later buy online. Print sales dwindled, bookstores struggled to stay open, and publishers and authors feared that cheaper e-books would cannibalize their business.

Then in 2011, the industry's fears were realized when Borders declared bankruptcy.

"E-books were this rocket ship going straight up," said Len Vlahos, a former executive director of the Book Industry Study Group, a nonprofit research group that tracks the publishing industry. "Just about everybody you talked to thought we were going the way of digital music."

But the digital apocalypse never arrived, or at least not on schedule. While analysts once predicted that e-books would overtake print by 2015, digital sales have instead slowed sharply.

Now, there are signs that some e-book adopters are returning to print, or becoming hybrid readers, who juggle devices and paper.

-book sales fell by 10 percent in the first ve months of this year, according to the ssociation of American Publishers, which ollects data from nearly 1,200 publishers. Digital books accounted last year for around 20 percent of the market, roughly the same as they did a few years ago.

E-books' declining popularity may signal that publishing, while not immune to technological upheaval, will weather the tidal wave of digital technology better than other forms of media, like music and television.

E-book subscription services, modeled on companies like Netflix and Pandora, have struggled to convert book lovers into digital binge readers, and some have shut down. Sales of dedicated e-reading devices have plunged as consumers migrated to tablets and smartphones. And according to some surveys, young readers who are digital natives still prefer reading on paper.

The surprising resilience of print has provided a lift to many booksellers. Independent bookstores, which were battered by the recession and competition from Amazon, are showing strong signs of resurgence. The American Booksellers Association counted 1,712 member stores in 2,227 locations in 2015, up from 1,410 in 1,660 locations five years ago.

Publishers, seeking to capitalize on the shift, are pouring money into their print infrastructures and distribution. Penguin Random House has invested nearly $100 million in expanding and updating its warehouses and speeding up distribution of its books. It added 365,000 square feet last year to its warehouse in Crawfordsville, Ind., more than doubling the size of the warehouse.

"People talked about the demise of physical books as if it was only a matter of time, but even 50 to 100 years from now, print will be a big chunk of our business," said Markus Dohle, the chief executive of Penguin Random House, which has nearly 250 imprints globally. Print books account for more than 70 percent of the company's sales in the United States.

Some 12 million e-readers were sold last year, a steep drop from the nearly 20 million sold in 2011, according to Forrester Research. The portion of people who read books primarily on e-readers fell to 32 percent in the first quarter of 2015, from 50 percent in 2012, a Nielsen survey showed.

The tug of war between pixels and print almost certainly isn't over. Industry analysts and publishing executives say it is too soon to declare the death of the digital publishing revolution. An appealing new device might come along. Already, a growing number of people are reading e-books on their cellphones. Amazon recently unveiled a new tablet for $50, which could draw a new wave of customers to e-books (the first-generation Kindle cost $400)

At Amazon, digital book sales have maintained their upward trajectory, according to Russell Grandinetti, senior vice president of Kindle. Last year, Amazon, which controls some 65 percent of the e-book market, introduced an e-book subscription service that allows readers to pay a flat monthly fee of $10 for unlimited digital reading. It offers more than a million titles, many of them from selfpublished authors.

Some publishing executives say the world is changing too quickly to declare that the digital tide is waning.

"Maybe it's just a pause here," said Carolyn Reidy, the president and chief executive of Simon & Schuster. "Will the next generation want to read books on their smartphones, and will we see another burst come?"

www.nytimes.com/2015/09/23

As to young readers, who are the digital natives, it is stated that they

a) only feel comfortable with e-books.

b) easily alternate between physical and digital books.

c) would rather read on paper.

d) are not reading either way.

14. Leia o texto a seguir.

What does "Recommended for you" mean?

When you're signed in to the BBC, we'll recommend things we think you'll like. So as well as seeing what's most popular, you can also discover other things you might otherwise miss.

[...]

The more you use the BBC, the better your recommendations will get. If ____________ recommendations, you can simply sign out of the BBC.

[...]

WHAT does "Recommended for you" mean?. *BBC*. Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/usingthebbc/account/what-does-recommended-for-you-mean/>. Accessed on: Aug. 17, 2017.

A lacuna no último parágrafo pode ser preenchida corretamente por:

a) you don't rather see

b) you'd rather not see

c) you'd rather not to see

d) you rather don't see

Wish

15. Relacione as colunas:

1) It's been raining heavily for days.
2) My son usually lies to me about his grades.
3) I've lost my job and I'm really broke now.
4) I went to bed very late last night and now I'm very tired.
5) My parents are away, their car is in the garage and I can't drive it.
6) We have a new teacher and she is very strict.
7) Every year I pay more for the rent of my apartment.
8) I felt terrible when I traveled to the USA because I could talk to nobody there.
9) My best friend has broken his leg and he can't travel with me as we had planned.
10) If I had enough money, I'd buy a new car and take a trip to Europe.

(   ) I wish she wouldn't give us so much homework.

(   ) I wish he could walk well and we could enjoy this adventure together.

(   ) I wish I weren't unemployed and I had enough money to pay my bills.

(   ) I wish I had a place to live that belonged to me.

(   ) I wish the sun were shinning and we could play outside.

(   ) I wish I won the lottery or my boss gave me a huge pay raise.

(   ) I wish I had slept earlier and rested more.

(   ) I wish I were fluent in English and also Spanish.

(   ) I wish he could be honest with me and tell me the truth.

(   ) I wish I had a driver's license, but I don't.

16. Leia o seguinte trecho da música de Roxette.

[...]
I wish I could fly out in the blue
Over this town followin' you
I'd fly over rooftops, the great boulevards
To try to find out who you really are, who you really are
[...]

Roxette. "*Wish I could fly*". Available at: <http://www.lyrics.com/lyric/9896681/Roxette/Wish+I+Could+Fly+%5B%2A%5D%5BMultimedia+Track%5D>. Accessed on: Aug. 17, 2017.

O fragmento da letra transmite a ideia de:

a) Um plano para o futuro.

b) Um grande arrependimento.

c) Um desejo sobre uma situação irreal.

d) Uma escolha feita no passado.

Leia a letra da música, interpretada por Amy Winehouse para responder às questões de número 17 a 19.

Tears dry on their own

All I can ever be to you,
Is a darkness that we knew
And this regret I got accustomed to
Once it was so right
When we were at our high,
Waiting for you in the hotel at night
I knew I hadn't met my match
But every moment we could snatch
I don't know why I got so attached
It's my responsibility,
And you don't owe nothing to me
But to walk away I have no capacity

He walks away
The sun goes down,
He takes the day but I'm grown
And in your way
In this blue shade
My tears dry on their own.

I don't understand
Why do I stress a man,
When there's so many bigger things at hand
We could have never had it all
We had to hit a wall
So this is inevitable withdrawal
Even if I stopped wanting you,
A perspective pushes through
I'll be some next man's other woman soon
[...]
I wish I could say no regrets
And no emotional debts
'Cause as we kissed goodbye the sun sets
So we are history
The shadow covers me
The sky above a blaze
That only lovers see

(http://letras.terra.com.br. Adaptado.)

17. (Vunesp-SP) Segundo a letra da música, qual das seguintes frases indica que um relacionamento amoroso acabou?

a) It's my responsibility.

b) The sun goes down.

c) And in your way.

d) I'm grown.

e) Tears dry on their own.

18. (Vunesp-SP) Assinale a alternativa **correta**.

a) A cantora gostaria de ter se envolvido bem mais no relacionamento.

b) O fim inesperado do relacionamento jamais será superado pela cantora.

c) A cantora gostaria que o fim do relacionamento não deixasse ressentimentos.

d) Uma outra mulher foi a causa do fim inesperado do relacionamento.

e) O fim do relacionamento aconteceu após uma noite em um quarto de hotel.

19. (Vunesp-SP) Qual das seguintes expressões indica que um relacionamento amoroso foi bom?

a) In this blue shade.

b) [...] we were at our high.

c) [...] I can ever be to you.

d) [...] I got so attached.

e) We had to hit a wall.

Answer key

Module 8

Arts & entertainment

Chapter 22 The seventh art

Modal verbs – Deductions about the present

1. 4 – 7 – 2 – 10 – 5 – 8 – 1 – 9 – 6 – 3
2. E
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. E
7. E

If clauses – Factual conditionals

8. D
9. a) If we see your cousin, we'll tell her to call you as soon as possible.
  b) If they aren't careful, they will lose the game.
  c) I will send you that book if I remember it.
  d) If he doesn't study a lot, he will fail that examination.
  e) If I exercise every day, I feel / will feel better.
  f) My friend will not / won't visit the Louvre if she goes to Paris.
  g) If you finish this report soon, don't wait for me and go home.
  h) If he enjoys trips, why can't he travel with us?
  i) I will make her favorite dish if my mom comes to eat with us.
  j) If you want to drive, you must have a valid driver's license.
10. a) If he doesn't eat his soup now, it will get cold.
  b) If it rains next weekend, we won't go to the beach.
  c) If your daughter has any problems, let me know.
  d) If she can cook as well as you, she will open her own restaurant.
  e) If our parents have any spare time, they will take us to the movies.
  f) If you feel too tired, you should go home and rest.
  g) If you see some pretty flowers in the garden, pick up a few for me.
  h) If he finds your wallet, he will give it back to you.
  i) If we have enough money, we will buy him a nice gift.
  j) If they win the lottery, they will spend a whole year traveling.
11. B
12. T – T – F

Chapter 23 Performing arts

If clauses – Unreal conditionals

1. a) The secretary would answer the phone if she were in the office.
  b) If my father had had enough money, he would have bought that car.
  c) We would visit the museum if it were open.
  d) If you hadn't done your homework, the teacher would have been angry / mad.
  e) My friend would have gone to the beach yesterday if the weather had been good / nice.
  f) If you studied for the tests, your grades would be higher.
  g) Your mother would have understood if you had told her the truth.
  h) What would happen if you didn't go to work tomorrow?
  i) I would have been upset if you hadn't called me.
  j) If you stopped smoking, you would feel healthier.
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. E
7. E
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. C

Modal verbs – Suggestions

12. 4 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 3 – 4 – 2 – 2 – 1 – 5 – 2 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 3
13. Sugestões de resposta:
  a) go to the movies.
  b) ordering a pizza?
  c) go there tomorrow morning?
  d) get a new passport.
  e) buying her a nice book?

f) eat some lemon cake.

g) taking them to the park?

h) share a cab?

i) throw a costume party.

j) buying a blue dress then?

14. V – F – V – F – V

15. D

16. E

Chapter 24 The wonders of music

Expressing preferences

1. Steven – Dylan – Patrick – Jack – Josh

2. a) *prefer* – Até onde eu sei, eu prefiro o vício silencioso à virtude ostentosa.

b) *would rather* – Eu preferiria morrer de paixão a morrer de tédio.

c) *would rather* – Eu preferiria um sopro do cabelo dela, um beijo da sua boca, um toque da sua mão à eternidade sem isso.

3. C

4. D

5. A

6. C

7. A

8. a) Does she prefer country music?

b) Would they rather go by bus?

9. D

10. A afirmação está incorreta, pois uma pessoa de paladar mais sensível (*supertaster*) prefere comida com uma quantidade razoável de tempero. Ao contrário de uma pessoa com paladar não tão sensível (*subtaster*), que tem uma baixa densidade de papilas, preferindo assim comidas mais apimentadas.

11. Erika prefers playing the guitar to singing. / Erika would rather play the guitar than singing.

12. a) I prefer to stay home and watch a movie on TV. / I would rather stay home and watch a movie on TV.

b) Caroline prefers reading to playing outside.

c) Does she prefer pizza over sandwish?

d) Would you rather watch than play?

13. C

14. B

Wish

15. 6 – 9 – 3 – 7 – 1 – 10 – 4 – 8 – 2 – 5

16. C

17. B

18. C

19. B